Sectt. II-27—45,000—9-11-34.

Revenue (1935) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No. 2040

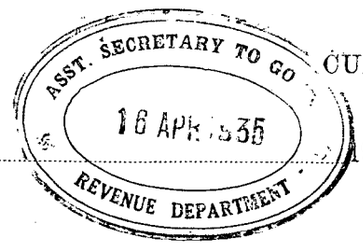
DATED 29-8-35

[Despatch Abstract.]

Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara) - portions fields converted to wet subdivision - Unassessed - and entry of particulars of extents etc. in A [illegible] orders passed.

C.F. 31

REVENUE **DEPARTMENT**



CURRENT No. 2282

Received ..... 192 *Registered* 16431 192

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D. 1614

Subject.

Settlement- Resettlement (South Kanara)- Portions of dry fields converted to wet at resettlement- Sub division.

ENCLOSURES.

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copies.....

Refce. No. F. 4609/34-4.

Station Madras., *Dated the* 11th April 1935. 192

From

M. K. Vellodi Esq., I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary,
Land Revenue. &
The Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue~~ Settlement, ~~etc.~~
~~Separate Revenue.~~

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avl.,
Commr. of Land Revenue and Settlement.

~~Resolution~~
Reference.

Read the following papers:-

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nair Avl., B.A., Special Asst. Settlement Officer in charge, Party No.III, Bangalore, A.2-No.3602-34-1 dated 13th Novr.1934.

II

Letter from E. M. Gawne Esq., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, D.Dis. No.5645-A.2-34 dated the 24th Novr.1934.

Letter from E. M. Gawne Esq., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, L.Dis. 485-35 dated the 4th March 1935.

Reference.

The Board invites the attention of Government to their Order No.494 Ms. Revenue dated 9th March 1934 in which they accepted its proposal that where portions of dry fields are converted to wet no sub divisions need ordinarily be effected but that where they exceed 20 cents the settlement staff should note the extent and classification leaving the Revenue staff to collect the appropriate assessment. In the first of the letters read above the Special Assistant Settlement Officer raised the question whether in the case of such partial conversions any notice of reclassification need be issued as in the case of whole fields converted to wet. The Board decided that such notices should be issued to the Registered holders in respect of conversions of part fields ~~also~~ and directed that a note should be made in the reclassification notices to the effect that the extents noted are approximate and are liable to varv on actual sub division. At the same time the Board asked the Special Assistant Settlement Officer to report whether the sub division work could be attended to by the Settlement staff quickly and economically and called for information as to the total number of sub divisions that would have to be effected, the time that would be taken and the cost to be incurred on the work. The Special Asst. Settlement Officer reports that 10424 sub divisions situated in 699 villages have to be measured. In view of the defective framework of the present survey in non-resurveyed areas and the hilly nature of the tract the Special Asst. Settlement Officer and the Collector consider that it would be better to employ deputy surveyors instead of Settlement Tahsildars or Revenue Inspectors on the work. The Collector proposes the employment of a special staff of nine deputy surveyors on Rs.30/- each per month. to work under a Special Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar for a period of one year. He also recommends the appointment of a peon

on

on Rs.12/- to work under the Deputy Tahsildar and two chainmen for each surveyor on daily wages of eight annas each. The Board, as at present constituted considers that from the point of view of administrative convenience it would be far more satisfactory to make actual sub divisions rather than to note the approximate extents under wet cultivation and it therefore requests that Government may be pleased to accept the proposals for the sub division of the portions of dry fields transferred to wet and to sanction the employment of the special staff proposed by the Collector. In the case of the Deputy Surveyors the Board considers that to avoid administrative inconvenience their pay may be fixed in the time-scale of Rs.30-55 (revised scale). The cost of the special Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar and his peon will be met from the provision made in the budget estimate under "22 General administration- District administration- Other establishments- p. A. Taluk establishments" and that of the Deputy Surveyors and Chainmen from "5. Taluk establishments"; and a reappropriation or an application for additional allotment will be made in due course, if necessary.

Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., with copies of Collector's and Special Asst. Settlement Officer's letters.

J.E.G./15.4.

15/4

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nair Avl., B.A., Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge , Party No.III Mangalore, A.2-3602-34-1 dated 13th Novr.1934.

D.U.

Settlement- Resettlement- Reclassification- Notices- Partial conversions of dry to wet (or wet and garden) inclusion- instructions- solicited.

I invite the attention ofthe Board to paragraph 3(3) of its (confidential) Refce. No.F. 2625-33-2 dated 19th Decr. 1933 and paragraph 1 (item ii) of G.O. No.Ms. 494 Revenue dated 9th March 1934 communicated with B.P. Mis. No.873 dated 15-3-1934. According to the orders contained therein the Settlement staff need not subdivide partial conversions of dry to wet (or wet and garden) but should note their extent and classification, leaving it to the Revenue staff to collect the appropriate assessments. During reclassification inspection by the Settlement staff ~~rogu~~ rough sketches were accordingly prepared of the portions of dry so converted and a list is being drawn up for each village showing such cases with their extent and classification. The list will be forwarded with the sketches to the Taluk Tahsildar after noting in it the new appropriate rate of assessment on receipt of Government orders on the scheme report. The question now is whether such cases of partial conversion should be included in the reclassification notices to be issued to registered holders like entire dry fields converted to wet or garden.

The portions not being subdivided, their reclassification is not given effect to in the resettlement accounts and the whole field will appear in the diglott register as dry. After resettlement I presume they are to be subdivided by the Revenue staff and, on measurement and plotting, the extents now furnished may in some cases be found to vary. On effecting the subdivision the Revenue staff will have to give a notice to the registered holder and, as hereafter the Revenue staff will have power to re-

classify

lands during the currency of the resettlement, the notice may be so worded as to be not merely one of subdivision but also of reclassification and the registered holder will then have rights of objection and appeal in respect of the reclassification. On a consideration of these facts no notice to the registered holder by the Settlement staff would appear necessary.

As, however, the wet (or wet and garden) rates have to be collected by the Revenue staff this year in respect of these portions just as in the case of entire dry fields reclassified as wet or garden, it is open to doubt whether a a difference in procedure calculated to prejudice the registered holders' right to be informed of the change and to prefer objection before the levy of the enhanced assessment would be proper. The extent and assessment given may not be final and may be subject to alteration on actual subdivision but before the tentative increased assessment is demanded from the ryot, he has a right to know the reason for the increase and all the details connected with it.

It may not be technically correct for the settlement staff to notify a change which is not given effect to in resettlement accounts and which will not appear in the printed resettlement register and to furnish copies of rough sketches not duly verified and sanctioned when on being notified of the partial reclassification, the registered holder applies for them. All the same I venture to think that a notice to the ryot is essential before ~~xxxxx~~ enhanced assessment is demanded from him and that he should have before the levy of the enhanced assessment the same right of objection and appeal in respect of partial conversions as in the case of entire conversions. I submit therefore that partial conversions of dry to wet (or wet and garden) may also be included in the reclassification notices with a remark that the extent and assessment shown are tentative and are liable to alteration on actual subdivision. Objection petitions in such cases may be entertained and disposed of in the same manner as in the case of entire cases of conversion. The further notice which the Revenue

staff will issue later on carrying out subdivision will then relate only to the subdivision and will exhibit the correct area and assessment and the registered holder will have no more right of objecting to the reclassification.

I solicit the favour of Board's orders in the matter.

2. This leads to the question whether it is the intention of the Board that these partial cases of conversion should have the benefit of the increment remission. If the partial reclassification is treated as part of resettlement operations (as it should be, if notices are issued to the registered holders by the settlement staff) they are entitled to the benefit of increment remission as in the case of conversion of entire dry fields to wet or garden. The objection to the grant of the remission is that the extents being only approximate, the remission worked out will not be quite correct and will have to be revised by the Revenue staff later after the actual subdivision of the plots. Orders on this point also are solicited.

Copy of letter from E. M. Gawne Esq., I.C.S., Collector of South Kanara, D.Dis. No. 5645-A.2-34 dated the 24th Novr.1934.

Settlement - Resettlement-Reclassification- Partial conversion of dry to wet (or wet and garden) - inclusion Letter No.A.2-3602/34-1 dated 13th Novr.1934 of the Special Asst. Settlement Officer, Party No.III, Mangalore- Remarks offered.

Refce:- Board's Refce. No.F. 4609/34-1 dated 20th Novr.34.

I return the letter of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer and submit the following remarks:-

2. It is conceded that the improved portions of the dry fields must be subdivided at the earliest opportunity. If the number of cases in which parts of dry fields have been found fit for transfer to garden or wet but have not been subdivided is few, I do not see why the Settlement Party cannot do the subdivision work now. If the cases are numerous, then I am afraid there will be considerable difficulty for the taluk staff. Whereas hitherto it has been the aim of the Settlement Party to hand over the new records to the Taluk staff in a complete form, now the Settlement party will be handing over cases in which important work has still to be done. I submit that the need for economy in the cost of the resettlement work should not lead to important work being handed over to the taluk staffs to do.

3. It is not stated in G.O. No. 494 Revenue dated 9th March 1934 communicated with B.P. Mis. 873 dated 15-3-34 that wet and garden rates have to be collected by the Revenue staff this year in respect of portions of fields not subdivided as in the case of entire dry fields reclassified. The Government have also not passed orders on the Special Settlement Officer's proposal in paragraph 52 of the scheme report, that when a portion of a dry field is converted

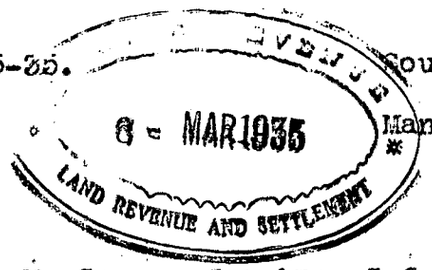
at p 35 of Go 1416 Rev (B) 13-7-34- into

into wet or garden, appropriate wet or garden rate may be levied without subdivision on the actual extent thus converted. No doubt, the assessment on such portions o dry fields reclassified as wet or garden must be collected after they are actually measured and subdivided. But in these cases it would be necessary to be able to point out to the owner of the field a definite sketch in the Field Measurement Book on which the area of the wet or garden assessment has been based (and not just a rough sketch) and there is evidently little prospect of the subdivision work ing done in the next three——months.

4. The fixing of a higher rate on certain parts of lands will be resettlement (it would seem) just as much transferring whole fields from dry to wet and it would b objectionable not to keep the ryots informed of this increased assessment which will fall upon them in consequence of the resettlement.

5. I submit therefore that it is essential that such subdivision work as has to be done in the case of these part fields should be attended to without the least delay, so that the ryot who has to pay increased assessment may not be denied any of the privileges with regard to protest and appeal that are accorded at resettlement to persons who are called upon to pay higher rates of assessment.

L.Dis.485-35. South Kanara Collector's Office,



Mangalore, 4th March 1935.

From

E. M. Gawne, Esquire, I.C.S.,

Collector of South Kanara.

To

The Secretary to the Board,

Land Revenue and Settlement,

M a d r a s.

Sir,

Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara) - Partial conversions of field from dry to wet - Sub-division - Report of the Special Assistant Settlement Officer - Submitted.

Reference:- Board's Ref. F No.4609/34-3, dated 21.1.1935.

******

The Special Assistant Settlement Officer's report Ref. A2-3602/34-6, dated 11.2.1935 in reply to Board's reference quoted above is submitted herewith.

2. The figures furnished by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer show that there are 10,424 cases of partial conversion from dry to wet for measurement in 699 villages. Though this roughly comes to 15 cases on an average in each village, actually some villages have a few cases only, while others have numerous cases, which cannot reasonably be got done by the Karnams and the Revenue Inspectors in addition to their duties. This is particularly the case regarding the 602 items of reclamations in Mulpatta and Kumeri lands in Kasaragod Taluk. Though these reclamations may be found spread over in several villages, the sub-division work will have to be done by angular survey since most of the cases are in the forest regions of Kumeri villages. While it has, therefore, to be conceded that the ordinary Revenue staff can attend to a few items, the bulk of the work requires the employment of a special staff,

since it is clearly undesirable that this item of resettlement work should drag on for a number of years after the close of resettlement operations.

3. As stated by the Special Assistant Settlement Officer the Settlement Inspectors have had no practical experience of survey. The greatest handicap to the surveyor in this distric is the large number of obstructed lines that he has to face everywhere in hilly tracts. The theoretical knowledge of surve possessed by the Revenue Inspectors and the Settlement Inspector is of little help to get through the work quickly, unless they have had considerable practical experience in the field. The field and Deputy Surveyors who have worked for years in Survey Parties are the only men with sufficient experience for the exec tion of the work and they will have the ability to overcome the difficulties which daily confront a surveyor, particularly in a difficult country like South Kanara. In view of the often repeated statement that the framework of the South Kanara surv is extremely bad, then the surveyors will be able to carry out the necessary manipulations for plotting the sub-divisions successfully.

4. I therefore recommend the employment of a special staff of 9 Deputy Surveyors for a year on Rs.30/- each per month and a Special Inspecting Deputy Tahsildar to check and supervise the work of the special staff and also a peon on Rs.12 to work under the Deputy Tahsildar. They may be paid travelling allowance at the ordinary rates. Two chainmen for each surveyor on daily wages of 8 annas each are necessary and may be sanctioned. In this connection, I wish to point out that the pay of 9 surveyors for 12 months will be Rs.3240 as against Rs.5460 required 9 Settlement Inspectors.

Your obedient servant,

Collector.

H 3.35

Letter from M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nair Avl., B.A., Special Asst. Settlement Officer in charge, Party No.III, Mangalore, R.O.C.A.2-3602-34-6 dated 11th February 1935.

Settlement-Resettlement- South Kanara Partial conversions of fields from dry to wet- Subdivision- Measurement by the Settlement staff- Estimate submitted.

Refce:- Board's Refce. No.F. 4609-34-3 dated 21st Jan.1935.

Cases of partial conversion of dry to wet (or wet and garden) lie scattered in so manv as 699 villages and the total number comes to 10,424 as shown in the subjoined statement.

Name of taluk.	No.of villages.	No.of cases to be measured.
Mangalore	78	671.
Kasaragod.	114	2158
Puttur	184	1571
Karkal	105	2531
Udipi	115	2061
Coondapur	103	830
Kasaragod.		602 *
Total.	699	10424

* Reclamations in mulpatta and Kumari lands.

I submit that the wastage referred to by Mr. Bouchier in employing a special survey staff will occur if the work is also entrusted to the Settlement staff. In 1933-34 when a special survey staff was working in this district it was found that the Surveyors could measure only 5 subdivisions a day because of the defective frame work of the existing survey in non- resurveyed areas and the scattered nature of the fields concerned. On the basis of this out-turn a Settlement Inspector can complete the measurement of 10424 subdivisions in(10424) or 2085 days. Allowing a fourth

of this period for plotting the subdivisions in the field measurement book and for computation of area, the number of days required for measuring and mapping the subdivisions will come to 2585 days or 108 months, taking a month to contain 24 working days in the average. To complete the work in one year, a staff of 9 Inspectors will be required. The pay of the Inspectors in this Party who have undergone the Survey training prescribed for Revenue subordinates and who alone can be entrusted with this work ranges from Rs.35/- to 60 per mensem and they have to be paid also travelling allowance under the Madras Travelling Allowance rules. A Special Inspecting Tahsildar will also be required to supervise the work. A statement showing the probable cost of the operations is enclosed. It may be seen from it that an amount of Rs.13,596 will be required if the work is to be done by the Settlement Staff. This cost will exceed the cost of a Special Survey Staff as the sanctioned scale of pay of the Surveyors is less than that of the Settlement Inspectors. Besides, these Settlement Inspectors have done practically no survey work except what they learnt during their training and I feel doubtful whether the work can be done by them satisfactorily in a tract where the frame-work of the present survey has been declared defective as a basis for maintenance or accurate subdivision work. Moreover the pressure of introduction work is such that it will not be possible to spare any of the settlement staff for this work at this stage. In these circumstances I submit that the work can be done neither quickly nor economically if it is entrusted to the Settlement staff.

Statement showing the probable cost of measuring partial cases of transfers of dry to wet or (wet and garden) in the South Kanara district if the work is to be done by the Settlement staff.

	Pay	Travelling allowance	Cooly allowance	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
* 9 Inspectors for 12 months at Rs. 455 a month.	5460	1506 *	3518@	10484
The Spl. Inspecting Tahsildar on Rs.175 per mensem for 12 months (T.A. at the rate of Re.1-12-0 per day- for 20 days.)	2100	420	--	2520
Spl. Inspecting Tahsildar's staff				
2 peons at Rs.12 each for 12 months	288	160		448
Travelling allowance at the rate of 0-5-4 per day for 20 days.				
Pay for one peon for office work for 12 months at Rs.12 per month	144	-	-	144
	7992	2086	3518	13596

*Three on Rs.60/- one on Rs.55/- two on Rs.50/- one on Rs.45/- one one Rs. 40 and one on Rs.35.

@ Cooly allowance calculated at Rs.1-11-0 a day for 3 coolies for 2085 days.

Travelling allowance calculated at	0-13-4 a day for 695 days.	Rs.579	for Inspectors on Rs.60
	0-10-8 a day for 1390 days.	Rs.927	for Inspectors on Rs.55 and below
	2085	1506	

Revenue Department.

Settlement - Resettlement (South Kanara) - Portions of dry fields converted to wet at resettlement - Sub division.

Refce. from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, No.F. 4609/34-4 dated the 11th April 1935.

MEMO.No. 2282 E/35-1 dated 6-6-35

The Government observe that it was clearly the intention that the appropriate wet rate should be levied on portions of dry fields converted to wet, without sub-division, extents of below 20 cents being ignored. It would appear from the Board's Reference read above that no attempt has been made to carry out the intention of the Government. The Board of Revenue now ~~reports~~ states that ~~it considers that~~ it would be far more satisfactory to make actual sub-divisions, ~~rather~~ than to note the

approximate extents under wet cultiva-
tion. The Government observe that in
the East Coast districts the appropriate
water-rate is charged, without sub-divi-
sion, on portions of dry fields irrigated
with water from Government source. They
consider that it should be possible to
adopt a similar procedure in South
Kanara. The approximate extents of
the part fields in question are noted
by the Settlement staff. The actual
extents could be ascertained on the
ground by the district revenue staff
e.g. by simple triangulation, and it is
suggested that in the ~~non-resurveyed~~ Sorta
~~areas~~ of the South Kanara district which have not been surveyed
it would in fact be easier to ascertain
accurately the extent of these part
fields without sub-division, than it
would be to make accurate sub-divisions.
An entry could then be made in the
remarks column of the Adangal, giving
particulars of the extent converted to
wet, and the wet classification, rate and

~~the~~ assessment, or in the alternative such cases the Revenue department could adopt a separate account corresponding to No.6 Account in the East Coast districts ~~for such cases.~~ The Board of Revenue is requested to state whether it considers that the procedure suggested above is practicable and whether it could be carried out by the district revenue staff.

2. The Government understand that one of the reasons why it was proposed to drop the sub-division of part fields converted to wet was that it was then considered ~~that it was~~ so far impossible, owing to the defective nature of the old survey, to carry out extensive sub-division work in the ~~non-resurveyed~~ portions ~~areas~~ of the South Kanara district, which had a new survey and that any considerable expenditure on fresh sub-division work in these areas would be unjustified. The Board of Revenue is requested to state in connection whether it considers that the ~~xxxxxxxx~~

sub-division work now proposed, can be

carried out strictly in accordance with

the instructions in B.S.O.No.34-A, and

if not what methods ~~the Board~~ proposes

~~to adopt~~ should be adopted

3. The Government consider that

if this sub-division work is to be done,

it should be completed by the beginning

of the next kist collection season. ~~The~~

~~Board of Revenue is requested~~, If the Bd

adheres to the view ~~stated~~ expressed in its

Reference read above, to revise its

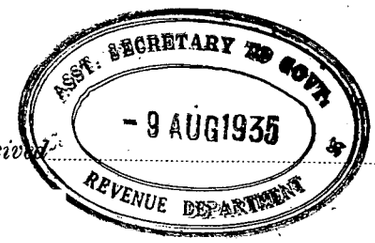
proposals accordingly.

4/6.25

5.6.25

To the Board of Revenue, L.R.& S

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**



CURRENT No. 3787E

Received ..... 192 *Registered* 9833 192 . 22 8/8

Subject.

Settlement- Resettlement- South Kanara- Sub division o part fields- Transferred to wet- Further report-submitted

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

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Spare copies .....

Reference .... No. F 4609/34--8

Station Madras, *Dated the* 7th August 35 192

To

M.K.Vellodi Esq.,I.C.S.,
Joint Secretary,
~~Revenue~~ Land Revenue.
The Board of Revenue, ~~Revenue~~ Settlement, ~~etc.~~
~~Separate Revenue.~~

M.R.Ry.Diwan Bahadur N.Gopalaswami Ayyangar Avl., C.I.E.,
Commr.of Land Revenue and Sett.-

~~Resolution~~
Reference.

Read the following:-

Memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No.2282 E/35-1 dated 6th June 35.

Letter from M.R.Ry. K.P.Krishnan Nayar Avl.,B.A., Special Assistant Sett.Officer in charge, Party No.III,Mangalore,No. R O.C.A2-3602-34-8 dated the 19th June 35.

III

Letter from E.M.Gawne Esq..I.C.S.. Collector of South Kanara, D Dis.No.2627/35

Reference:-

The letters of the Collector of South Kanara and the Special Assistant Settlement officer in charge of Party No. III read above are submitted to Government with reference to their memorandum No.2282 E/35-1 dated 6th June 35.

Pp 29-31 & 25-27 infra

Pp 15-18 above

2. Before proceeding to offer its remarks on the suggestions in the Government memorandum, the Board would submit that the intention of Government to carry out reclassification of part fields to wet, without sub division, has been given effect to, and that wet rates on such part fields have been collected even in Fasli 1344.

3. As regards the question of effecting regular sub division of part fields, the Board submits that when the recommendation in its Reference F 4609/34-4 dated 11-4-35 was made, it ~~was~~ assumed that the portions of dry fields converted to wet would be sub-divided at leisure by the District revenue staff and that, on such sub-division, the tentative measurements now recorded by the Settlement staff would be made final with or without modifications and that the question was only whether the District revenue staff should be left to attend to the sub division work at its convenience or whether a special staff should do it at once. The Board in the circumstances, accepted the Collector's view that the better course was to put a special staff on the work in order to complete it within a year. The Board has since found that it was not Government's intention to carry out regular sub division at all, and as under para 22 of the resettlement notification and the last sub para. of para.52 of the scheme report, wet assessment can be charged on portions of dry fields converted to wet at or during the currency of the resettlement, without sub division, the Board, while still of the view that regular sub division of the fields will be the more satisfactory course, considers that in view of the special difficulties which confront a regular survey in South Kanara the object contemplated in the scheme report and

Pp 2-3 above

(A) p 29 of Go 42 5-1-35

p 35 of Go 1416 19-7-34 (B)

resettlement notification can be given effect to in the manner indicated in para 1 of the Government memo. modified as suggested below. Of the alternative methods suggested by Government in this para, the Board does not agree that a separate account corresponding to the No.6 account in the East Coast districts should be opened to record these cases for the following reasons:-

(1) No water rate is being levied in South Kanara and there is no No.6 account or any corresponding account in that district.

(2) The entire field will have to be shown as dry in the resettlement register, and it will be an anomaly to charge wet assessment on a portion of the field, while the entire field is registered as dry.

(3) The lands will have to be inspected each year to find out if they are irrigated and no water charge can be levied in the years in which the portions are not irrigated, a procedure which is not contemplated in the scheme report and resettlement notification; and

(4) The portions transferred to wet have been treated like other registered wet lands in the matter of issue of notice to the registered holder, intimating the change in classification and in granting increment remission and there is therefore no objection to following the same procedure in the matter of charging the appropriate assessment.

It accordingly considers that, instead of opening a separate account in respect of these fields, the particulars of the extents converted to wet, the wet classification rate and assessment may be entered in the remarks Col. of the A register itself as suggested by Government after the transferred portions for which rough areas are furnished by the Settlement staff are remeasured by the Shanbogues and checked

by the Revenue Inspector by simple triangulation or otherwise and the correct extents ascertained. A similar procedure may be followed by the District revenue staff in the case of fresh transfers of part fields to wet during the currency of the resettlement. To enable the district revenue staff to effect such transfers, the Specia Assistant Settlement officer may be directed to embody in the Memo. of features peculiar to the resettlement of the tract to be appended to the introduction report the principles on which such transfers should be effected. Extensions of wet area of part fields should also be measured by the shanbogues and their measurement checked by Revenue Inspectors and the appropriate rates charged making the necessary entries in the remarks Col. of the 'A register.

If Government accept these proposals, it will be but equitable to grant remissions to these part fields, when required under B.S.O.13. Para. 4 of this S.O. however prohibits the grant of remission for part fields. The Board therefore suggests that the instructions in para 4 of B.S.O. 13 should be modified, so as to provide that the wet assessment charged on portions of dry fields converted to wet in South Kanara could be remitted as if they were recognised sub-divisions and that a similar exception should be made in the case of this district in respect of the requirement in para 10-4 of B.S.O.34-A that part fields converted to wet should be measured and mapped and registered as a sub division.

p28 of BSO Vol I (BK I

p280 of BSO Vol III (BK IA

4. As regards the Special Assistant Settlement officer's proposal that if the District revenue staff is to charge wet assessment without actual sub division on portions converted during the currency of the resettlement, notification should be amended, the Board considers that no such amendment is called for as wet assessment can be levied even on partial conversions under para 40(a) (v) of the resettlement notification as it now stands.

para 4 pp 26-27 infra

para 40(a) of the resettlement

p 32 of G.O. 42 Rev 5-1-35 (A)

5. The Board does not agree with the views expressed by the Collector in para 5 of his letter read above that increase in size of the converted portions need not be measured and charged for at the appropriate rates during the currency of the resettlement. It considers that all extensions of wet cultivation should when they come to notice be measured and charged for at the appropriate rates as recommended in para 3 above.

6. In the view taken by it on para.1 of the Government memo. the Board does not consider it necessary to offer its remarks on paras. 2 and 3 of the Government memorandum.

M.K. Venkat 28.25
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Deptt.

Copy of letter from M.R.Ry. K.P. Krishnan Nayar Avl., B.A., Special Assistant Settlement Officer, in Charge, Party No.III, R.O.C.A2-3602-34-8, dated 19th June 1935.

Reference:-- Board's Reference F.No.4609-34-6 dated 15-6-35.

With regard to the second sentence in the Government Memorandum I submit that along with the resettlement accounts of each village a list was sent to the Taluk Office of the dry lands in which portions of not below 20 cents in extent were converted to wet (or wet and garden) with rough sketches of such portions. The list furnished the approximate area of each partial conversion and the classification and rate assigned to it and the assessment on such portions at the wet (or wet and garden) rate was included in the land revenue demand for the current fasli and has been or is being collected by the revenue staff without subdivision.

2. The need for subdividing such portions was recognised before and a temporary staff was sanctioned for the purpose but the work was afterwards excluded from the resettlement operations in order to keep down the cost of the resettlement of South Kanara - please see paragraph 2 of Board'd confidential reference F.No.2625-33-2 dated 19-12-33. As pointed out in the penultimate sentence of paragraph 9 of B.P.No.85 Press dated 3-7-34 the Settlement staff was not to undertake it ordinarily but it was not understood that even after resettlement there was to be no subdivision. 20 cents was the minimum area adopted in Malabar for new wet subdivisions, partial conversions below it being ignored and the same figure was adopted in this district, it was thought with a view to eventual subdivision.

3. Now that, however, it would appear from the Government

Memorandum that the levy of wet rate without subdivision was intended not as a temporary expedient but as a permanent arrangement to last, perhaps, until a Resurvey. I submit that the question of effecting subdivisions may be dropped for the present and the proposal outlined in the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of the Memorandum given a fair trial. The average number of the partial cases of reclassification being only 15 for a village, it should not be difficult for the Shanbogue -- who will have to inspect all such lands hereafter every year under paragraph 40 (a) of the resettlement notifications to ascertain the actual extent on the ground in each case by simple tri-angulation. The adangal here not being an annual register as in East Coast districts but the printed A register, it is not desirable to encumber its remarks column with such particulars of these cases as extent, soil classification, rate and assessment. A separate register may be opened for the purpose, the entire lands continuing as dry in the resettlement register. A Manuscript entry in the remarks column of the latter 'vide special register' may be useful. The special register may give the resettlement extent and assessment of the entire dry field and also the extent soil classification, rate and assessment of the portions converted to wet (or wet as well as garden) and the extent and assessment of the portion retained as dry. The land revenue demand will have to be prepared with reference to this register as well as No.10 account. It may be seen for some time how this system works in practice, till which time the question of subdivision may be postponed.

4. In this connection I submit that it is not clear whether the revenue staff may also carry out partial reclassification without subdivision during the currency of the resettlement. The system being considered a temporary arrangement in force at resettlement alone, it was thought that they might not. It has not therefore, been provided for in the resettlement notification. If it is

the

the intention of the Government that the Revenue staff should also do it, paragraph 40 (a) of the Resettlement notification will have to be amended.

As regards paragraph 2 of the Government Memorandum I submit that it is not possible to carry out subdivision in strict accordance with B.S.O.34A but the ~~xxxx~~ procedure suggested in paragraphs 2 to 5 of this office letter A2-2572-32-7 dated 26-1-33 disposed of in B.P. Mis.672 dated 28-2-33 may have to be ~~xxxx~~ followed.

the sub division points on the nearest well-connected F or G lines. It will also be necessary to follow the principle of equalisation of bends in order to avoid all minor bends which have been recorded in the sketches furnished by the Settlement staff.

5. No doubt there remains the difficulty of converted portions of dry & fields increasing in size and so rendering th new sub divisions an inaccurate record. I see no solution of this. During the currency of the last Settlement this conversion of dry lands was ignored, on the principle that ryots improvements should not be taxed. On the same principle I expect that the Government will not attempt to remeasure conversion annually in future to see if a little more revenue can be extracted.

6. The cases in each village are usually scattered and the work will drag on indefinitely if the karnams and firka Revenue Inspectors are saddled with it, especially with all the additional election work and preparation of electoral rolls which will continue for the next twelve months. It is therefore necessary to entertain a special staff. I should think that instead of the Dy. Surveyors, experienced field surveyors working under the direct supervision of a special Inspecting Dy. ~~Tas~~ Tahsildar can manage the work. It may not be impossible for 12 surveyors working for a period of six months from October to March to complete the work. No doubt the kist commences in February; but the assessment on these part fields reclassified as wet has already been brought to account and collected in Fasli 1344. It may therefore be collected for the first two kists for February and March as was done in Fasli 1344 and adjustments found necessary with reference to the correct survey areas can be given effect to in the April and May kists.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVT. 17 MAY 1935 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

33

Office of the Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue and Settlement
Madras, dated 16th May 1935.

Post copy of Telephonic Message

From

The First Assistant,
Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.

To

The Superintendent, Revenue E.
Fort St. George

Ref. Your T.M. dated 14-5-35.

--

The following taluks were resurveyed in Malabar and South Kanara districts:-

Malabar district --
1. Calicut taluk
2. Chirakkal taluk
3. Ernad taluk
4. Kottayam taluk
5. Kurumbranad taluk
6. Ponnani.
7. Walluvanad taluk (only 24 desams the records of which were destroyed during the Moplah rebellion)
8. Wynaad.

South Kanara.
1. Kasaragod
2. Mangalore (only coast villages.
3. Puttur)

(True-copy)

N Srinivasa Rao 16/5
First Assistant.

M.R.V./16-5-35.

16/5

WO

To us

Statement shows the
In Ref. the following ~~Statement~~ Taluk
of the Malabar dt. were resettlem
GO No 2717 Revd 23-12-31 with reference (x)
to whether they were resurveyed:—

Name of Taluk	whether resurv. or not.
1. Calicut	Resurveyed
2. Walluvana	only 24 desams records of which were d during the Moplah ri
3. Kurumbranad	
4. Chirakkal	
5. Kottaya	Resurve
6. Ernad	
Ponnani	
Palghat	

in resurveyed tracts all cases of cultivation
within of dry land ~~cultivated~~ with wet cro

would have been separately demarcated and subdivided during the resurvey operations

2 with reference to the enquiry in pp 7-8 above, it is submitted that the only information available here is that referred to in para 3 of Go No 1326 Rev dt 6-7-34 in the S.A.S.O.'s report at p 3 of which ... is stated that at the resettlement of the plains Tks of the Malabar Dt the Settlement staff subdivided and separately registered as wet or garden portions of unoccupied dry land converted into wet or garden by the ryots. Attention is also invited to paras 2 & 3 of Go No. 248 (Rev) 7-2-34 which refers to the reclassification of dry land into garden in the Malabar Dt, the hardships resulting from the 'spread over system' which were brought to the notice of the Govt in 1933 & the concessions granted by the Govt by way of reduction of taram or temporary remission

para 22 p7 (g)

pp 9-10 of (14)

para 3 p 11 (14)

Under the simplified system of revenue procedure transfers of land from dry to wet are not entrusted to the Settlement Staff except under special orders. In practice the Govt have ordered the transfer of certain dry lands in the delta to wet during the current fasli & have entrusted to the Survey Parties No. II the work connected with the subdivision of part fields which will be transferred to wet.

Go 1164 / 25-5-26 Vide also:

Go 2662 / 26-12-3

Go 45 / 25

17-5-35

Rev. Dept.

Settlement – Resettlement – (South Kanara
Portions of dry fields converted into
wet at. resettlement – subdivision.

C. No. 2282 E/35. From the Bd. of Rev.
& R. Sett. Ref. No. 4609/34-4 dt
11. 4. 1935.

To G. S.

In its reference at
p/s. 1. 3 C.f. the Bd. of Rev.
~~recommended~~ supported the proposal of the
Collr. of South Kanara to employ
for a period of one year a
special staff of nine dy. surveyors,
a special inspecting dy. tahr.,
2 peon & 18 chainmen to attend
to the subdivision of portions
of dry fields partly converted
to wet in the South Kanara
Dt. The cost of the special
staff is estimated at Rs. 13,596.

2/ In 1933 the Bd. of Rev.
recommended the proposal of
the Special Settlement Officer
that the actual wet extents
above 20 cents in dry fields
in the South Kanara Dt. should
be charged without subdivision

the extent of wet cultivation & its classification being recorded by the Settlement Officer, & that the collection of the assessment thereon might be left to the Rev. Dept. to whom it would be left to vary the assessment after actual measurement of the subdivision. The Bd's recommendation was accepted in para. 1(ii) of G. O. No. 494 Rev. dt. 9. 3. 34.

3/ The Coll. of South Kanara now points out that there are 10,424 subdivisions spread over 699 villages in six talukas of the Dt. which he says cannot reasonably be got done by the Karnams & Rev. Insprs & that the subdivision work should be entrusted to a special staff.

4/ The necessity for subdivision of ryots' improvements in dry field during resettlement is peculiar to South Kanara & Malabar Dts. In the other districts the General Policy is

will refrain from enhancing the assessment in respect of any additional value which may have been given to land by improvements effected by the ryots, even if carried out by means of money borrowed from Govt. But in the Dts. of Malabar & South Kanara the Govt. reserve the right to introduce at the end of the Settlement period, such changes in the classification & assessment of 'wet', 'dry' & 'garden' land as may then seem proper.

5/ The procedure referred to in para. 2 above (so far as S. Kanara Dt. is concerned) appears to have been adopted by the Govt. on account of the position arising from the suspension of 12½% of the land revenue in certain districts - vide the correspondence at pp. 137-149, the notes at pp. 181-182 of G.O. 494 Rev. d 9.3.34. But the present Bd. of Rev. hold the view that from the

point of administrative convenience it would be far more satisfactory to make actual subdivisions in improved dry fields (i.e. converted two as part of the pre-settlement programme than to note the approximate extents under wet cultivation. Holding this view, the present Bd. recommend the proposal of the Collr. to employ the special staff referred to in para. 1 above.

6/ The point for consideration is whether it is necessary for the Govt. to go back on the proposal approved in G.O. 494 of 9.3.34 (para. 1(ii)). On account of possible future revision & suspension of land revenue for some years to come, it may not be possible to realise the enhanced assessment in the South Kanara Dt. It does not appear therefore that the improved portions of dry fields must be subdivided prof promptly. What seems required is that they should be subdivided at the earliest opportunity.

If the Collr. directs the Sirkar rev. insprs. to attend to the subdivisions as the first thing in each village & not to leave the village until all the subdivisions have been finished the work can be got done more quickly without extra cost. Any difficult subdivisions such as are referred to by the Collr. at A on p. 10 c. f. might be attended to by the Dt. Dy. Surveyor or the D.T. for orders.

If this work is to be done it could hardly be left to the Revenue department. A special staff would be necessary.

It was clearly the intention of the Government that the appropriate wet rate should be levied on portions of dry fields converted to wet from the date of the introduction of the resettlement. If was not possible to do this, the matter might have been brought to the notice of the Government earlier. I cannot understand why the Settlement Officer in his letter of 13th November 1934 should have presumed that these portions would be sub-divided by the

Revenue staff.

This question arose in the first place because the Government wanted the expenditure on the re-settlement of South Kanara to be cut down -- please see the D.O. at pages 137-146 of G.O.No. 494 dated 9-3-34. The Board suggested that in respect of lands, portions of which had been converted to wet, the entire field should be reclassified as wet if the major portion was wet on the ground. I did not accept this and suggested that the ~~approxix rate~~ appropriate wet rates should be charged on the actual wet extent above 20 cents without sub-division. (In the East Coast districts when a portion of the dry field is irrigated, water-rate is charged on the actual extent ~~of survey~~ to. irrigated). Apart from the question of expense I considered that owing to the defective nature of the old survey it was impossible to do extensive sub-division work properly, i.e. in accordance with the instructions in B.S.O. 34(a which would if they were strictly followed bring to light any number of defects which would require correction. My idea was that when the Government orders on the Scheme report were received the Settlement Officer would issue a notice in respect of these part fields saying that such and such extent of the field had been converted to wet and would be charged at such and such a rate with a note that the extent was approximate and was liable

to modification on actual measurement. When the objections were disposed of, a list of such cases would be sent to the Revenue department who would ascertain the actual extent on the ground. This could easily be done by simple triangulation. The difficulties only arise when you try to sub-divide the wet plot and fit it into the old survey. A remark could be entered in the adangal against the particular dry field that so many cents had been converted to wet at such and such a rate or in the alternative the Revenue department could adopt a separate account corresponding to the No.6 Account in the East Coast districts for these cases. I considered that the proposal would work and that it was preferable to forcing a large number of new sub-divisions into the old survey. If the sub-division is to be effected there is no doubt that a good deal of fudging will be required as the Collector hints in the last sentence of paragraph 3 of his report at pages 9-10 c.f.

The Board does not say that the proposal is impracticable or even that it would be inconvenient and it is difficult to see why, without reference to Government, it directed that a note should be made in the reclassification notices to the effect that the extents noted are approximate and are liable to vary on actual sub-division.

If the Board's proposals are approved the work will not be finished until the end of next fasli, and the Revenue department will have difficulty in collecting some at least of the amounts. If the work is to be done, I think it should be completed by the beginning of the next kist season.

at the settlement of the Malabar District. What was the procedure adopted in that case?

11.5.35

In Malabar portions of dry fields converted to wet were sub-divided by the Survey Party which had its head-quarters at Cannanore on receipt of lists of such cases from the Settlement staff.

It may be observed in this connection that 6 of the 8 plains taluks of Malabar, viz. Calicut, Kurumbranad, Chirakkal, Kottayam, Ernad and Ponnani were resurveyed. 24 desoms in Valluwanad taluk were resurveyed, and my recollection is that although Palghat was not resurveyed some sort of revision survey was done in the taluk. The position of South Kanara is just the reverse. In that district the Kasaragode taluk, 33 villages in the Puthur taluk, 27 villages in the Mangalore taluk, and 2 villages in each of the taluks of Udipi and Kondapur were resurveyed. The rest of the distric was not resurveyed. Thus extensive sub-division work did not present the same difficulties in Malabar as it did in South Kanara. The question of avoiding sub-division on account of expense or any other reason did not arise in Malabar.

Before proceeding w.r. this matter further the Board should be asked whether the procedure adopted at Appendix VI is satisfactory.

a Cess to be collected on
by the District Boards
staff. The expenditure of
sanctioning what Rs 13,500
on water-supply work and Rs
the existing Survey is also hardly
sanctioned for which is open to
question. Draft please

25.5.35

Draft to submitted.

5.6.35

ff 15- 18 CF. 1282 E/35-1) 6-6-35 to
the Board of Rev

ff 20-23 CF. From the Board of Rev (dR. of S), Regn No 4
dtd 7-8-35 in 1609-34-8)

Points:

Please see the Board's Reference at pp
20-23 CF

2. The Board has stated that wet rates
on part fields converted to wet (without
subdivision) have been collected even
in fasli 1344. It considers that the procedure
suggested in para 1 of the Govt Memo at
ff 15-17 cf can be given effect to
with the modification viz that instead of opening

a separate account corresponding to the No. 6 Account to record these cases the particulars relating to them may be entered in the remarks column of the 'A' register itself as suggested by Govt, after they are remeasured by Karnam and checked by the R.I by simple triangulation or otherwise, and the correct extents ascertained. The reasons adduced by the Bd. against the opening of a separate register are at p 21 cf. Attention is here invited to the remarks of the S.A.S.O at X on p 26 cf.

3 According to the Bd's present proposal there ... recruit for a Special Staff. ... pp 2-3 cF

4 The other matters dealt with in the last sub para of para 3, & paras 4 & 5 of the Bd's Report are incidental to the main proposal referred to above & do not seem to call for any remark

Submitted for orders

N. R.I

12.8.35

The Board's revised proposals may be accepted. As it is decided that dry lands converted to wet should not be subdivided regularly, in order to cut down expenditure the Board's recommendation that remission should be allowed on portions of dry lands converted to wet, (although not regularly subdivided) as though they were regular subdivisions may be approved. The Finance Dept. should see with reference to this proposal.

13.8.35

REVENUE SECRETARIAT TO GOVERNMENT
15 AUG 1935
MADRAS

+ Pp 22 cF

25 Aug

K

Finance

Rev No 2282 E/35-1

13/8/35

In its reference ⊘ 11-4-35, the Board of Revenue applies for a special staff for a year costing about Rs 13600 for the sub-division of portions of dry fields converted to wet in the South Kanara district. The Board was, however, informed in memo ⊘ 6-6-35 that owing to the defective nature of the old survey, it was impossible to carry out extensive sub-division work without considerable expenditure in the portions of the district which had not been re-surveyed and that the intention of Govt was to levy approximate wet rate without any sub-division.

The Board has now dropped the proposal for sub-division.

2. The Board has, at the same time, recommended that remission should be allowed for portions of dry lands converted to wet as if they were recognised sub-divisions. (Para 4 of B.S.O. 13 prohibits the grant of remission for part fields).

Submitted that the Board's recommendation which is now supported by Revenue may be accepted in this dept.

A draft order is submitted for

is file deals with the question of subdividing on the ground portions of dry fields partly converted to wet in the S. Kanara Dist.

The Board of Revenue, on the suggestion of the Collector, recommended the employment of a special staff of Dy. Surveyors, and chainmen, and a Special Dy. Tahsildar to carry out this subdivision work. The cost of this special staff was estimated at Rs 13.596/- for a period of one year. The special staff was considered necessary, because the ordinary Dt. revenue establishment could not carry through the work.

It was pointed out to the Board that ~~xxxxx~~ para 22 of the Resettlement Notification for the S. Kanara District ~~xxxxx~~ laid down that when a portion of a occupied dry field was converted to wet, the appropria wet rate would be levied <u>without subdivision</u>, and it was suggested that the actual extent converted could be ascertained by the Dt Revenue staff by simple triangulation (Vide O.M. at pp. 15 to 18 CF.).

The Board has now agreed that it is unnecessary to have a special staff and as has accepted the suggestion in the Govt. O.M. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~.

The Board also requests that remission may be granted where necessary for such part fields, just as if regular subdivisions had been formed for them on the ground, and proposes a modification to B.S.O. 13 (4) and also B.S.O. 34 A (10-4) accordingly.

The proposals may be accepted. The draft is for approval.

29/8.35

26.8.35

DEPARTMENT.

copying.
When copied .
When examined .
When signed .
When despatched .

READ AGAIN G.O. No. 494 Rev, dated 9 - 3 - 1934. (J)
16 19 - 7 - 1934 (B)
42 5 - 1 - 1935 (A)

READ ALSO :—

C. No. 2282 E/35 From the Board of Rev (LR & S), No. J-4609/34-4, dated 11 - 4 - 1935. pp 1-3 J

To „ — do — Memo No 2282 E/35-1 & 6-6- 1935. pp 15-18 J

From „ — do — Ref „ J-4609/34-8 „ 7-8- 1935. pp 20-23 J

ORDER. No. 2040, dated 29 - 8 - 1935.

MS.

Para 3 pp 20-22 J

The Govt accept the proposals of the Board of Rev in the last of its Refes read above, and direct that part fields converted from dry to wet in ~~the portions of~~ the South Kanara dt ~~which had not been resurveyed~~ need not be separately sub-divided ~~regularly surveyed~~. The approximate extents of the part fields are noted by the Settlement Staff. ~~The Dt Rev Staff should ascertain their correct extents~~ by having the areas measured on the ground by the shanbogues and checked

y the New Inspectors by simple
iangulation or otherwise, and
ter the particulars of the extent
o obtained, the wet classification
ate and assessment of the par
ields in the remarks Columns
f the 'A' register. A similar
roedure should be followed by
ie Dt. Rev. staff, in the case of
resh transfers of part fields to
et during the currency of the
resettlement. To enable the
Dt. Rev. staff to effect such
transfers, the Special Asst. Sett.
Officer should embody in the
Memo of features peculiar to the
resettlement of the tract to be
appended to the introduction
report, the principles on which
such transfers should be
effected.

2. The Govt. agree with the
Board of Rev that extensions of
wet area of part fields discover
during the currency of the
resettlement should also be
measured by the Shanbogue
and their measurement

checked by the Rev Inspectors and the appropriate rate charged, making the necessary entries in the Remarks Column of the A register

3. The Govt agree with the views of the Board of Rev that para 40(a) of the resettlement notification of the South Kanara Dt appended to GO No 42 Rev of 5.1.35 requires no amendment, as, under the para as it now stands, wet assessment can be levied even on partial conversions effected during the currency of the resettlement.

4. The Board of Rev has suggested that para 4 of B.S.O. 13 should be modified, so as to provide for the assessment of wet assessment charged on portions of dry fields converted to wet in the S. Kanara Dt ~~Could be remitted~~ as if such portions were recognised subdivisions, and that a similar exception should be made in the case of this Dt in respect of the requirement in para 10-4 of B.S.O. 34-(A) that part fields converted to wet should be measured & mapped and registered as Subdns

The Govt accept the suggestions. But they desire to make it clear that the remissions referred to above will be given only if circumstances justify their grant. The Board is requested to submit / necessary draft amendments to BSO 13(4) & 34-A-para 10(4)

Received.....1935. Registered.....1935.

Abstract.

Settlement - resettlement - (South Kanara) portions of dry fields converted to wet - Subdivision- Unnecessary -Measurement and entry of particulars of extents etc. in A Register - procedu orders passed.

Revenue Department.

G.O. No. MS 2040 Dated 29th August 1935.

Read the following:-

G.O. No. 494 Revenue dated 9th March 1934.
G.O. No.1416 ,, dated 19th July 1934.
,, 42 ,, dated 5th January 1935.
From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) Ref. No.F.4609/34-4 dated 11th April 1935.
To do. do. Memorandum No.2282 E/35-1 dated 6th June 1935.
From do. do. Ref. F.4609/34 dated 7th August 1935

ORDER:

The Government accept the proposals of the Board of Revenue in the last of its References read above, and direct that part fields converted from dry to wet in the South Kanara district need not be separately sub-divided. The approximate extents of the part fields have been noted by the Settlement staff. Their correct extents should be ascertained by having the areas measured on the ground by the shanbogues and checked by the Revenue Inspectors by simple triangulation or otherwise, and the particulars of the extent, the wet classification, rate and assessment of the part fields should then be entered in the remarks column of the 'A' register. A similar procedure should be followed by the District Revenue staff, in the case of fresh transfers of part fields to wet during the currency of the resettlement. To enable the District Revenue staff to effect such transfers, the Special Assistant Settlement Officer should embody in the Memo.of features, peculiar to the resettlement of the tract to be appended to the introduction report, the principles on which such transfers should be effected.

2. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that extensions of the wet area of part fields discovered during th currency of the resettlement should also be measured by the shanbogues and their measurement be checked by the Revenue Inspectors and the appropriate rate charged, the necessary entries being made in the remarks column of the 'A' register.

3. The Government agree with the views of the Board of Revenue that para 40(a) of the resettlement notification of th South Kanara district appended to G.O. No.42 Revenue dated 5th January 1935 requires no amendment, as, under the para as it now stands, wet assessment can be levied even on partial conversions effected during the currency of the resettlement.

4. The Board of Revenue has suggested that para 4 of Boards Standing Order 13 should be modified, so as to provide for the remission of wet assessment charged on portions of dry fields converted to wet in the South Kanara district as if such portions were recognised subdivisions, and that a similar exception should be made in the case of this district in respe of the requirement in para 10-4 of Boards Standing Order 34(A) that part fields converted to wet should be measured and mappe and registered as subdivisions. The Government accept the suggestions. The Board is requested to submit the necessary draft amendments to Boards Standing Order No.13(4) and 34 A-para 10(4).

(By order of the Governor in Council)
H.R.Uzielli
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
Copy to the Finance department.

F o r w a r d e d.
(By order)

Superintendent.